Is America heading for bankruptcy?

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
Vol. I, No. 22 NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 14, 1949 10 Cents

Lady Macbeth Truman: 'Out damned spot, out I say.'

The right to speak out for peace

By William Howard Melish
Associate Rector
Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE attempt by nine vestrymen (see National Roundup, page 6) to remove the ministers of Holy Trinity Church raises an issue that concerns all religious bodies.

At Holy Trinity the ministers have warned their parishioners against the hysteria currently gripping the nation. They have pointed up the unpredictable and grave consequences of the propaganda drive for a war with the Soviet Union. They have pleaded for greater moderation and understanding with respect to American foreign policy.

RELIGION APPLIED. In their personal activities as citizens and ministers outside their parish, they have voiced this same plea from various public platforms, and in the last national election they supported the Progressive Party and its candidates.

At no time have partisan politics been injected into the preaching or life of their parish. It is "outside activities" that are under attack. Their misconduct is that they have gone on from their preaching to exercise their prerogative of applying their convictions in some practical way.

That this application has involved participation in the work of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and in the Progressive Party is incidental to the real issue. Are ministers simply "free" to speak out the pious platitudes of their religious faith but "not free" to urge their concrete application?

FREE PULPITS. In claiming that the Holy Trinity situation involves religious freedom, the ministers do not assert that "a free pulpit" means the right to say anything, or to preach any doctrine. That would be absurd.

What they do maintain is that "pulpit freedom" means the right to assert the great ethical imperatives of the Jewish and Christian Faith, as those principles and standards bear on the real issues so gravely agitating the contemporary world — the issues of peace, American-Soviet relations, armaments, labor, civil rights, interracial and intercultural relations, and the preservation of democracy in the face of the creeping paralysis that threatens to destroy it in America.

The ministers at Holy Trinity claim no infallibility. Their opinions and their actions are open to public examination, acceptance or rejection. It is the attempt of a few to deprive them of such a conscientious ministry that raises the issue of freedom.

STANDING FIRM. The congregation of Holy Trinity is made up of a cross-section of people. Its members have had to face one of the most pitiless and relentless newspaper barrages that any congregation has had to endure.

This congregation has stood its ground and supported its two ministers by a ten to one vote in a formal and duly-called parish meeting, with full and free debate and with the entire metropolitan press present. By so doing it has given cheering and heartening evidence that Americans are sound in the democratic tradition of the Town Meeting.

The vote has not won the battle at Holy Trinity, for the nine vestrymen have appealed to the ecclesiastical authority and may appeal to the civil courts. But it has given the ministers the moral sanction to bring the issue to the larger public, who want a Living Religion truly preached and truly lived to give its light and strength to the nation in these critical days of change.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray Street, New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-6390. Ten cents on newsstands—$4 a year by subscription. Application for entry as 2d class matter pending.

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Report to readers

A 'Subversive' editor

By James Aronson

FROM Jan. 3, the day Congress opened, to Feb. 28, our Senators and Congressmen filled 1,600 pages of talk in the **Congressional Record** and caused to be printed at the taxpayers' expense 1,175 pages of appendix to the **Record.**

Of these 1,175 pages, some seven were taken up by the extension of the remarks (in three hair-raising installments) of Rep. George A. Dondero (R-Mich.) on American Military Government in Germany. The "extension" consisted largely of a reprint of an article in the magazine **Politics**, on AMG in Germany by one Peter Blake.

The article purports to show (1) that in the months after the end of the war AMG was studded with hardened Kremlin agents bent on establishing a bolshevik Germany; (2) that, praise the Lord, the U.S. Government finally woke up to the facts of life and turned to German anti-Communists to repair the damage.

Emil Carlebach

AMONG those mentioned in the **Politics** article as villains of the piece was GUARDIAN's editor, Cedric Belfrage, and, by inference, the writer. We were both engaged in helping to set up a democratic press in the American zone of Germany.

At the center of the Dondero-**Politics** storm is the case of Emil Carlebach, a Communist, whose name is familiar [see p. 3] to GUARDIAN readers as our Frankfurt correspondent. As a Jew and a political undesirable, Carlebach passed 11 years in Hitler's concentration camps. At Buchenwald he was a leader of the camp underground and helped save thousands of lives.

Carlebach emerged from Buchenwald a magnificent fighter for a decent Germany. He was one of the men Belfrage picked as a licensee for the **Frankfurter Rundschau**, first paper to be licensed in the U.S. zone. Also licensed were three Social Democrats, another Communist, a Catholic (chosen by the Germans as editorial board chairman) and a non-party progressive. At that time the Eisenhower directives, under which only proven, fighting anti-Nazis were to be selected for the press, were adhered to scrupulously.

THE **Rundschau** became a fighting paper; it demanded a clean-up of the Nazis. It advanced the cause of peace by continually calling on all anti-Fascists, regardless of shading, to cooperate.

But after some months (Belfrage and I and most of the others in our Information Control Division command had returned home) AMG began to see the light. Emil Carlebach was removed from the **Rundschau** by Gen. Clay, U.S. Military Governor, without any charges except that his "political views and traits of character" were "unsuitable." Wilhelm Karl Gerst, the Catholic on the board, also was removed, allegedly for his "despotic and undemocratic attitude toward his employees." No suggestion was made — because it could not be — that they had not abided to the letter by the terms of their AMG license. The fact was that Carlebach and Gerst; Communist and Catholic, were the fighting heart of the **Rundschau**, and they were **working together** for a decent Germany.

THE article in **Politics** revives a scurrilous canard that Carlebach had been an SS tool in Buchenwald and had caused the death of many inmates. That is a lie. I was present at a top-level meeting of the Information Control Command (at Bad Homburg, Germany, in August, 1945) when this charge was nailed as untrue and Carlebach was given a clean bill by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, ICD chief.

REP. DONDERO, in the third installment in the **Congressional Record**, added "the record of Cedric Belfrage" which, he informed his colleagues, he had sent to Secretary of Defense Forrestal. Among the heinous crimes of which Belfrage is accused are (1) signing a cable to President Roosevelt in 1938 to send supplies to Loyalist Spain; (2) speaking at a meeting of the Young Progressives of America; (3) being the author of a novel about the undertaking business ("Abide With Me"—and good, too) which was "recommended by **The Worker** on Dec. 19, 1948"; (4) marching in anti-Japanese picket line (apparently protesting the sending of U.S. scrap iron to Japan) in 1939 at Long Beach, Calif. I like Belfrage's comment on the last:

"I'm sorry, I was never in that picket-line. But if I had known about it, I certainly would have been."

Next week, for the further enlightenment of our readers, GUARDIAN will print Rep. Dondero's record. It will be true.

THE MAILBAG

No hunting

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

Concerning the arrangement you used for current issue (news roundup in center pages) it's like our old **PM**—no hunting from page to page for continuation. I like it very much.

E. K. Bower

Likes to hunt

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Your Feb. 28 issue is less attractive. I prefer original makeup with the mainstream of news prominently (2 col. 10 pt. type) in the outside columns. Whether one goes right through it, as I do, or gets side-tracked by the side-bar stories, it is more enticing because it is broken up.

Your cartoons have been the best feature of the paper. Winston Dugan was fine comedy relief. Don't worry. You are not esoteric.

I. J. King, M.D.

The Strong story

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Belfrage article on Anna Louise Strong is so excellent it ought to be reprinted in leaflet form to be circulated widely. Miss Strong's statement, in particular, should be reprinted by all newspapers and other periodicals. I shall try to get it into several papers by writing letters to the editors.

Margaret M. Shipman

The following letter was received and forwarded to Miss Strong:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Dear Madam:

I am sure that the Russian government made a mistake and hope that it will soon move to rectify it.

William H. Seefer

Only one truth

MIAMI, FLA.

My husband and I heartily commend the firm unequivocal stand you are taking in your presentaion of world and national events, and we trust you will never compromise a fraction of an inch in the direction of those who innocently parrot the ambiguity that "there are two sides to every question" and therefore both sides should be heard, and who themselves claim to stand somewhere "in the middle."

If one of those self-styled advocates of impartiality were to enter his home and find a wild-looking stranger brandishing a knife over the sleeping form of his child, one supposes he would pause and ponder thoughtfully on the stranger's side of the question, and even while the murder was being committed, would arrive at a judicious conclusion somewhere "in the middle."

There are no two sides to truth. There is only truth and its opposite. The people of this nation are daily being stuffed to overflowing by every vicious breed and variety of truth's opposite by the reactionary press and radio, and we look to you to continue being as inflexible and uncompromising as possible on the side of truth. To be fanatically prejudiced in favor of human rights, human welfare and human progress is the sort of prejudice we need to save the world—while the impartial middle-of-the-roaders stand thoughtfully surveying impending destruction.

Isabel Hagglund

Breath of air

CHICAGO, ILL.

I'm getting so "fed up" with hysteria and propaganda and hatred stuff and it is like a clear, clean breath of air to read the GUARDIAN with its emphasis on reality, facts and straight thinking. How long is our world going to remain so stupid and lackadaisical?

Dorothy Troutman

NATICK, MASS.

We couldn't do without your paper and are willing to forego a few nice meals so that we may get it. There is no other paper that gives such good coverage of news.

Please continue just as before. Don't make any changes. Look at what happened to **PM.** They were good in the beginning but, in an effort to please everyone and step on no one's toes, they grew tepid quickly and we stopped getting it.

Pauline Rosebury

Cold pursuit

BAY CITY, MICH.

I note our Government is still in hot pursuit of real democracy. It is so concerned about the trial and conviction of Cardinal Mindszenty, who openly acknowledged his guilt. However, have you noticed our governmental representatives falling over each other to make sure that six of our own citizens at Trenton, N. J., despite their plea of innocence, receive a fair trial?

Winford Kellum

The liberal spirit

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Paul Gardner's letter (Feb. 28) suggests that you made an omission in referring to the GUARDIAN as the only alternative between the Communist Party press and the commercial right wing press. He cites **Nation** and **New Republic** as candidates for such an honor alongside the GUARDIAN. As one who has canceled his subscription to both **Nation** and **New Republic** during the past year, I want to point out that these publications have ceased to represent a truly liberal spirit. No further proof is needed when one recalls that both abandoned Wallace in his bold fight against bipartisan reaction.

(Name withheld)

Indictment

PEPPERELL, MASS.

The condition of our country today is, I believe, the greatest indictment of our system ever made. On the surface, we have every reason to be busy and prosperous. The country is in dire need of housing, schools and hospitals. We are still spending like drunken sailors on armaments and various international adventures.

The cause, of course, is simple as ABC. Prices, like deuces in a poker game, ran wild after the defeat of the OPA. Wages, or purchasing power, never came anywhere near catching up. Workers had to get along on less and less. Goods, instead of moving fast, began to slow up in selling. In addition, our tremendous capacity to produce (the same, remember, that did so much to lick Hitler?) went merrily on and on. Now, we must have around two or three million unemployed, a great many million on curtailed working schedules, and—prices haven't yet come down to amount to anything.

There are only two ways out of this depression—war or socialism.

Al Amery

We did it first

PARAWAH, UTAH

THE trial and conviction of Cardinal Primate Joseph Mindszenty on the charges of plotting to restore the monarchy in collaboration with Otto Hapsburg (now residing in the U.S.) in order to keep the separation of church and state in Hungary from taking place, brings the attention of the American people to this historical fact:

In the year 1857, President Buchanan sent agents to Utah, to investigate the Mormon Church, under the leadership of Brigham Young, who was Governor at that time. Among the many accusations made were that all the male members of the Mormon Church were under secret oath to resist the laws of the country.

They were pledged to obey no law, save the laws of the priesthood, and Brigham Young determined those laws at will. Therefore the "Kingdom of the Mormon Church" was accused of being in open rebellion against the government of the U.S.

President Buchanan and his associates accepted as facts the charges made against the Mormons and sent Johnson's army out to Utah to put down polygamy and to disincorporate church and state. Congress passed, in 1887, a rigid law against the Mormons and polygamy known as the Edmund Tucker Law.

The main features of this measure were the disincorporation of church and state in Utah, the dissolving of the Perpetual Emigration Fund Co., and the taking over of property of those organizations by the U.S. government for the benefit of the common schools of Utah which had been under church domination exclusively.

The U.S. government today seems to have reversed its policy, and to uphold those tories in European lands who plot to overthrow the governments of the new democracies that are working toward the establishment of the freedom of religious worship through the separation of church and state.

Olive Carroll

P. S. For the proof of statements made in this letter read **Brigham Young, Colonizer,** by Milton R. Hunter (1940).

THE NATION

Billion dollar pills and a bankrupt America

By A. Yugow

UNITED STATES production today is approximately twice as high as it was before the war. The income of industrialists has risen sharply: corporate incomes in 1948 were six times higher than those of 1939. But the share of the total earnings of workers and employees in the national income has diminished by 4% in comparison with 1939.

The expanded industry of the U. S. does not have a correspondingly broadened market within the country. Neither has it sufficient buyers in the world market.

If U. S. industry is to be able to sell its output, it needs government orders and subsidies of many billions of dollars.

BUYERS WITHOUT CASH. The minimum demand of the population for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, tractors, threshers, furniture, footwear, clothing, etc. has already almost reached its saturation point in the three post-war years. But purchasing power is not rising because of the artificial unhealthy situation in the United States.

Recently published data show that the majority of the country's population has an income of not more than $1,200 for single persons and not more than $3,000 for families.

With such earnings people cannot make large purchases of anything that is not a prime necessity. During the past year purchasing power has even fallen, since the average savings have declined considerably.

WHERE THE BILLIONS GO. The entire post-war economy has been built on an unsound foundation—on a military

budget and on orders under the Marshall Plan.

The government proposes that Congress appropriate 15-17 billion dollars for military needs and another 5-6 billion for the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact, aid to China, etc.

The billions necessary for these expenditures are taken from the wide masses of the population and given to the corporations which, as reports show, retain the lion's share of these sums as profits.

This means that there is a redistribution of wealth from the laboring masses to big capital. And that, in turn, means that the basic condition for a healthy economy is absent—the population's purchasing power not only does not grow, but, on the contrary, is diminished.

Since production acquires an ever more military character, the country is wasting the national wealth, producing commodities that have no socially useful value, and therefore falling into the power of ever-increasing inflation.

DELAYED BANKRUPTCY. Such a policy is inevitably "self-consuming." The sick economy demands repeated and ever larger doses of medicine. We have begun with 5-billion-dollar subsidies and have already reached 20 billion. How much will be required in 1950?

This policy does not lead to recovery, but merely postpones bankruptcy and makes it even more inevitable and disastrous.

In economics, as in politics, U. S. ruling circles stubbornly refuse to take real steps towards economic health. Internal purchasing power could be raised considerably by a radical change of the country's economy in the direction of satisfying the people rather than the corporations. And a policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union, support of the progressive movements of the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa, economic agreements with the U.S.S.R. and the countries of popular democracy and China, as well as economic aid

to the "backward peoples of the world"—according to the Wallace-Roosevelt plans and not according to Truman's plan—could rapidly improve and strengthen the economy of the United States.

A. YUGOW is a distinguished economist and statistician whose books have been published in eight languages, and who was closely connected for a quarter-century with the German and French progressive movements before he came to the U. S. in 1940.

The Wahrhaftig affair

Just how anti-red do you have to be to work for AMG?

SAMUEL L. WAHRHAFTIG of Brooklyn, N. Y., a political adviser to the U. S. Military Government of Germany, was shipped home on Jan. 7 for a loyalty investigation. Last Friday the Army Dept. announced his dismissal from the service.

Declaring he would fight the case through, Wahrhaftig said: "I have always been and am now profoundly anti-communist. ... Only the Communists will rejoice over this decision."

Wahrhaftig's statement of his political position is borne out in a dispatch from our Frankfurt correspondent, Emil Carlebach, who is himself a member of the German Communist Party. Because the case has prophetic implications with regard to the current political witch-hunt in America, we print Carlebach's dispatch below. Ed.

By Emil Carlebach
FRANKFURT

THE story of Wahrhaftig sheds an interesting light on the development of western policies in Germany.

He is charged with having appointed a Communist to the first post-war government of Hesse in 1945. At that time, as he correctly points out, Communists (who fought hardest and suffered most during the Nazi period) were appointed to all three German State governments in the U. S. Zone.

HE WAS LOYAL. In the fall of 1946 the Americans ordered the parliament of the state of Hesse to draft a constitution. The Social Democratic and Communist parties, which between them constituted a majority, formed a tactical bloc and pushed through a number of rather revolutionary reforms, such as socialization, land reform and broadening of the authority of shop stewards.

One evening Wahrhaftig appeared at a meeting, took aside Professor Bergstraesser, chairman of the Social Democratic parliamentary fraction, and Dr. von Brentano, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (conservatives). He strongly advised them to adopt a "middle-of-the-road" line.

The draft constitution was changed immediately. Also, a basis was found for a coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats against the Communists.

TOO MANY JEWS. Wahrhaftig is hardly a Nazi. Neither is he a Communist. On the contrary, he participated actively in the anti-communist policy of the U. S. Military Government and has proven his loyalty to it.

But he joined the anti-communist hue and cry too late—and he is a Jew. And "there are too many Jews employed byy the U. S. Military Government," as this writer was told two years ago by the N. Y. **Herald Tribune's** Edwin Hartrich, a well-informed journalist who is very much at home in Gen. Clay's headquarters. Hartrich inferred that the mistakes committed by the occupation policy are to be credited to the Jews.

CANNIBALISM. An even more prominent U.S. official who was recently replaced is Charles LaFollette, U. S. Military Governor for the state of Wuerttemburg-Baden.

LaFollette, a former Congressman from Indiana, is no more a Communist than Wahrhaftig. He followed the official line by banning Communist journalists from pursuing their profession, and by imposing a curfew order in Stuttgart after a trade union demonstration aagainst black marketeers. But, according to the **Herald Tribune** reports, LaFollette was somewhat less determined in his anti-communism than Gen. Clay. So he was sent home.

150 years ago the Frenchman Danton spoke of the revolution eating its own children. What is happening today in western Germany is that the anti-communist counter-revolution, as it matures and grows, is devouring its own forebears.

"Democratic anti - communism" is as impossible as a democratic Goebbels. One can either be for progress or for reaction.

MRS. ELVIRA DI BELLIS of New York "is going to Europe because she is one of the lucky housewives in Greater New York and Westchester who consumed more Buitoni spaghetti," reports Macy's department store in a half-page ad depicting her—consuming spaghetti.

A free trip to the moon is offered to the lucky GUARDIAN reader who can write the clearest explanation in not more than 1,000,000 words of how this will solve the country's economic crisis. This competition, open to all, will incidentally help the crisis by rapidly consuming North American pulpwood forests.

THE COTTON PATCH

By Owen H. Whitfield
HARVIELL, MO.

MAN, our white folks is jes jumpin up and down with the heeber-jeebers. Seems like the laws in some little country called Hungry caught a priest or preacher of some kind doin some black marketin and spyin, and found him guilty, and from now on has him in the Pen.

Well, sir, all we hears down here is "Unfair Trial," "Kangaroo Court," "Torture Into Confession," "A Blow at Religion." Pope said so and so, Acheson said so and so, Truman said so and so, Clark said the UN may take Action.

Our white folks has practised these kind of trials on us so long, they can't imagine any other country havin anything but bogus trials.

THINGS is jes happenin so fast in the world, it makes us woozy in the head down here in the sticks. Every day someone escapes from some iron curtain and our Brass Hats jes gathers them in their arms. They flies em all over our country in them delux airplanes to tell about the hunger and slavery they jes escaped from.

As I see it, our court trials down here could stand about six months washin with the best soap. And if these Guys from behind these Curtains

think theyve left behind all slavedrivers, liars, hunger, ignorance, sickness and death, jes let them settle among us poor whites and blacks as one of us, behind that long curtain that stretches plum across the U. S. called the Mason Dixon Line.

It may not be an Iron Curtain. But it's "mighty high, low, deep, thick and long." Lord what crazy children some folks raise.

Claude Williams in New York

REV. CLAUDE WILLIAMS, the Dixie preacher of "applied religion," whose serialized life story **A Faith to Free the People** recently concluded in the GUARDIAN, is visiting New York this week and will be the principal speaker at a public meeting on Friday, March 18, at 8 p.m.

Rev. John Howland Lathrop, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, 50 Monroe St., near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, will be chairman of the meeting in the undercroft of the church. New Yorkers will have the opportunity to hear one of the most dynamic preachers in America and participate in a discussion of religious and other threatened freedoms.

• Round the Nation with the Guardian By-liners •

This week the By-liner page is largely devoted to reports from correspondents who are active in the Progressive Party. We have received scores of letters from readers asking for a regular column of Progressive Party news. We are planning such a feature. Ed.

Connecticut

FROM Hartford, Barrie Greenbie, PP legislative director, writes of the reaction to the remarks of State Chairman Rev. Dudley Burr upholding the verdict on Cardinal Mindszenty. "Burr has been getting all sorts of heckling calls over the phone," he writes, "but interestingly enough an equal number of calls supporting him and congratulating him. The latter gave their names and were not people who had been supporting the party. The former of course were anonymous. One

Protestant minister, a Democrat, congratulated Burr and declared he was sending a letter of support to the Hartford **Courant.**"

City elections are coming up in April in Stamford, and groundwork is being laid for the campaign of Mine-Mill leader Monneye Meyers, PP candidate for the city council.

Texas

IN Houston, the PP of Texas has hired a full-time state director and plans a statewide organizational drive. The new director is Tom Y. Neal, 27, a University of Texas graduate. Until recently, he taught math at Corpus Christi High School.

The Party expects to have candidates in the 1950 and '52 general elections. The platform for Texas would be identical with that of Dr. Homer Rainey, who ran for governor in 1946, plus two additional planks calling for repeal of Texas antilabor laws and abolition of racial segregation.

New York

AT a recent meeting of the Rochester Women for Wallace, reports Harriet W. Patterson, it was decided to merge the group with the Women's Division of the ALP.

The Baden-Ormond neighborhood, mainly inhabited by Negroes, was described by Doris Dunson. "She told of the houses

literally coming apart; so ramshackle that the tenants were afraid to keep fires going at night, of whole families living in a single room, of one room occupied by two mothers and eight children, for which the landlord gets $50 a week. Some of the property is valued higher than fine residences on East Avenue—it brings in the income.

"A Neighborhood Council has been organized and is demanding action of the city fathers, not just minor repairs and a wash of chemtone, but slum clearance and a housing project. Rochester has as yet no housing authority and no federal aid for housing," Miss Patterson writes.

Minnesota

AFTER more than 25 years of existence, the state's Farmer-Labor Association held its final meeting in February, reports Mrs. Susie Stageberg. "The most important work of the Association," she reports veteran campaigner Joe Jackson as saying, "has been consistently carried on in the form of building programs upon which campaigns for issues affecting the common people have been waged."

"A number of voices were raised," Mrs. Stageberg writes, describing the disbanding of the group, "in support of continued political education after the same pattern as that of the Farmer-Labor Association." A motion was then carried "that the Association be liquidated and the assets turned over to the Minnesota Progressive Party organization.

"And so ends," she writes, "the story of one of the most vital political organizations in the history of the northwest."

Youth

ACROSS the country, the Young Progressives are active.

FROM ANN ARBOR, MICH., Edwin Freeman writes of the YP investigation of discrimination on the University of Michigan campus. They are tackling "such things as the quota system, application form questions on race, religion and requirement of photographs, and discrimination in university housing."

"We are also sponsorinig a petition," Freeman says, "to have the U. S. Government turn over a fraction of the now frozen $70,000,000 in ECA funds which were destined for China to the stranded Chinese students in the U.S.

"With the PP, the YP is planning to set up collection points for food and cash to help the 6,000 unemployed in near-by Willow Run."

"THE NATIONAL PATTERN of suppression of civil liberties has reached Temple University campus," writes a YP member from that school in Pennsylvania. "The Faculty Committee on Controversial Affairs refuses to grant a permanent charter to the Temple chapter of YP. Previous to the committee's action, the student senate, student government organ at Temple, had voted with only two negative votes to approve the YP chapter."

The charges made by the faculty committee in voting against the charter may be applied to half the chartered organizations on the campus, the YP says. "We feel that this is an effort on the part of the [college] administration to set a precedent. . . . We are developing a campaign to seek reversal of the faculty committee's decision by a joint faculty-student committee."

The protest group has already received support from the National Students Association, Students for Democratic Action and the American Veterans Committee.

THE NATIONAL THEATER, only legitimate theater in Washington, D.C., is still showing only films, and those to small audiences, reports **Washington Observer.** Why? Because Actor's Equity, the union of

stage folk, refuses to play to audiences from which Negroes are barred.

Various groups have tried to bring live theater to the city. The Washington Work Shop, sponsored by AVC, produced Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie" at the Cafritz Auditorium in the Jewish Center. Playing to non-segregated audiences, it had sell-out attendance on Feb. 5 and 6.

One movie house, the Dupont, is also non-segregated, but the Young Progressives continue to picket other movie theatres, and downtown stores.

IN NEW YORK, the YP is helping out striking Tricamp Corp. hosiery workers. The group is collecting food, teaching German and Spanish-speaking strikers English and helping on picket lines. Several workers have been joining YP every day.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania YP chapter writes a letter to the youth of Leningrad. The letter said, in part: "The American youth desire peace and goodwill. Jobs, education, homes—not war—are our needs and united in friendship and cooperation with Soviet youth and youth all over the world, these will become a reality."

Chicago dateline

Campus witch hunt

CHICAGO

By Rod C. Holmgren

A FULL fledged witchhunt at the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College was assured when the Illinois Assembly completed action this week on a resolution to probe "communist and other subversive activities" on the two Chicago campuses.

Only "no" vote in the Senate was cast by Sen. Abe Maravita (D-Chicago). Sen. Paul Broyles (R-Mt. Vernon), chairman of the commission which will conduct the investigation, said he will ask for an appropriation of "only $2,500."

STUDENT LOBBY. Introduced by Rep. G. William Horsley (R-Springfield), the resolution had passed the House last week, when more than 60 students from the two schools lobbied against it in Springfield.

Horsley said his bill was prompted by a group of "communist-inspired" students lobbying against six Broyles bills, one of which would require loyalty oaths for all public school and university teachers in the state. One student, a member of the University of Chicago Republican Club, testified against the bills before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Student mass meetings on both campuses pressed the fight against the Broyles bills.

RIGHT TO QUESTION. The Chicago **Maroon,** University of Chicago newspaper, answered a charge that all opposition to the Broyles bills is "communist" by listing a number of "non-communist" liberal organizations, both student and adult, opposing the measures.

U. of C. President E. C. Colwell commented: "The resolution of the legislature states that it is aimed at students who protested at a public hearing legislation that would outlaw the Communist Party.

"Under our philosophy of government they, as citizens, have a right to question the wisdom of this kind of legislation, just as the recent Republican candidate for President of the United Packinghouse Workers doubted the wisdom of similar legislation by Congress."

CIO VICTORY. Employes of Wilson & Co., meat packers, last week completed a series of elections designating the CIO United Packinghouse Workers to represent them as bargaining agent.

A fourth round wage drive is expected to get under way shortly in the packing industry.

Wilson rescinded its contract with UPWA during last year's strike and has refused to bargain since. It says the CIO union no longer represented its employes. The UPWA won the elections by 4,817 votes to 1,169 for AFL or independent unions, or for "no union."

FREEDOM TO SIT. A bill to permit Illinois local boards of education to include nursery schools in the public school system was opposed last week by the Chicago Civic Federation as "competition for baby sitters." Actually, Federation members, many of whom are LaSalle St. bankers and businessmen, feared that property taxes may be increased to finance nursery schools.

The House Education Committee of the State Legislature has reported favorably on the bill.

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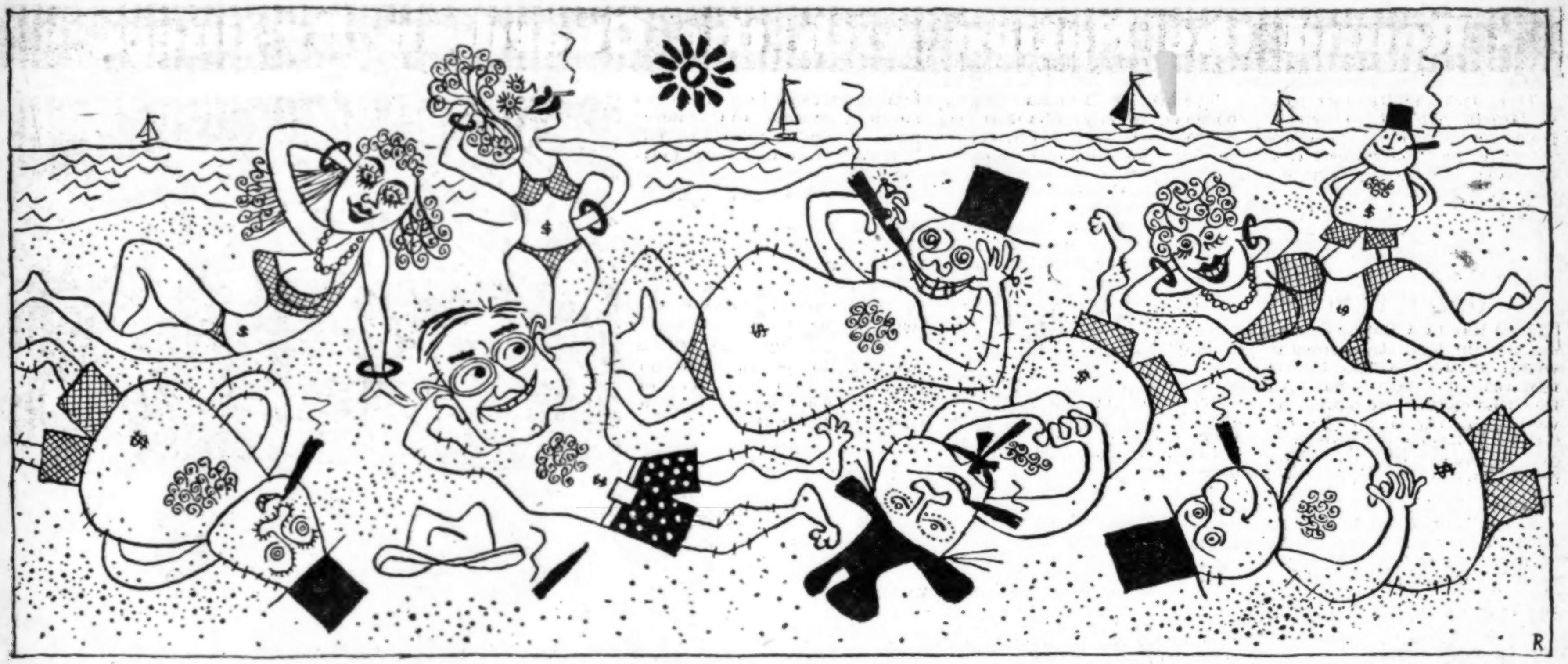


"In fact, I may even get on the train again and make another tour around the country to tell the people how their government is getting along—and I know how to tell them." — *Harry S. Truman, Feb. 24, 1949*

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Washington bog

THE 81st Congress at the week end was more than two months old. It had passed 12 routine pieces of legislation which could have been handled comfortably in two afternoons.

Taft-Hartley repeal, minimum wages, social security, health, education, rent control, civil rights: all were bogged

down. Harry Truman had threatened to take a train and tell the people how his Fair Deal was failing in a Democratic-controlled Congress. Republicans gleefully told him to hop to it.

The President hopped a plane for a Florida vacation.

LOG JAM. For two weeks the filibuster in the Senate had proceeded politely. Behind it was a log jam of legislation. Last week the Administration leaders made their first move for a showdown.

This was the order of the play: Majority Leader Scott Lucas drew up a petition which was signed by 33 Senators (both Republicans and Democrats). It asked that the Senate rule on cloture be applied. In the Senate a two-thirds vote can shut off debate on a **bill**. This was a debate on a **motion** to bring up a bill.

It was up to Vice President Alben Barkley to decide whether the rule applied. On Thursday night he announced that it did. (He broke a precedent. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg last year had rejected a similar move to break a filibuster.)

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the filibuster, appealed the chair's decision. Vandenberg contested Barkley's ruling. The Senate was set to vote on Friday night.

Rent battle

Caught in the log jam was the bill to extend rent controls which are due to expire March 31. Once allowed to lapse they would be hard to revive. The Southerners had threatened to kill the controls unless the Administration surrendered on the filibuster fight.

In the House, the Banking Committee had whittled down to 15 months the Administration's request for 24-month extension. (Republicans favored 90 days.) Administration leaders, in a mood to compromise, accepted another change—an assurance to landlords of "a reasonable return." Rep. Sabath charged that real estate lobbyists had spent $3,000,000 to kill all rent controls.

Minimum wages also faced strong opposition. The House Labor Committee wrangled for a month, finally produced a bill to increase minimums from 40 to 75 cents an hour. But the Southern Democrat-Republican bloc killed three important provisions which would have permitted an eventual boost of minimum pay to $1 an hour and which would have broadened coverage of the act to include many agricultural and other workers not now protected. Floor debate on the watered-down measure is scheduled for March 21.

The big hush

CONGRESS was slow on social legislation, but it took the House only 40

Continued on following page

Washington spotlight

The 81st Congress— a record of betrayal

By James Haddon

IN its short life of ten weeks, the 81st Congress has betrayed the campaign promises of the Democratic Party on no less than six occasions.

Despite President Truman's campaign attacks on the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Democratic 81st Congress continued the Committee with nothing more than a few changes in membership. On Feb. 9, the House voted another $200,000 for the Committee for more witch hunts. The vote was 353 to 29.

During a similar vote in the 80th Congress, the progressive forces were able to muster 37 votes, 25% more, against funds for the Committee.

FIRST LABOR BILL. Ten days later, with only seven Congressmen opposed, the House passed a deal concocted by "King" Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Assn. and the shipowners to cheat longshoremen out of overtime pay for night and week-end work.

Lone ALP Congressman Vito Marcantonio called it "significant that the very first piece of labor legislation" that came before the 81st Congress was a bill reversing a Supreme Court decision protecting workers.

That same afternoon Marcantonio waged a one-man fight against subpena power for the Labor Committee. Recalling the strikebreaking and smear campaigns of the Hoffman, Kearns and Kersten subcommittees in the 80th Congress, Marcantonio appealed to the 81st Congress, "a Congress which was elected as the friend of labor," not to put the power of Congressional subpena behind the employers. The vote was 331 to 4 for subpena power.

USES SELLOUT. A few days earlier, with the Democrats voting as a bloc, the House defeated by 337 to 148 a move to increase the funds available for the U.S. Employment Service and the State Unemployment Insurance offices. (See Feb. 28 GUARDIAN). Its significance is understood when Truman's campaign speeches on the strengthening of the USES and the unemployment insurance system are recalled.

Within recent days, attention has been drawn to the sell-out on civil rights in the Senate, where a fake filibuster on a fake issue is underway. This performance buried the real fight for civil rights legislation in the House.

On March 1, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), aided by the indefatigable Marcantonio, exposed the two-party plot to write new racial barriers into our immigration laws.

RACE EXCLUSION. The issue under debate was the Judd bill which removes the immigration barriers against certain Asiatic peoples. Hidden in the bill was a proviso removing British West Indians from the British quota (which allows a total of over 60,000 entrances a year) and replacing it with a limitation of 100.

Whereas all other prospective immigrants are admitted on the basis of nationality, British West Indians because of their color, are in the future, in effect, to be barred on racial grounds—all except 100. Powell and Marcantonio were joined by only 17 other Congressmen in the fight to eliminate this provision.

On the following day, Powell and Marcantonio sought to prevent the use of Federal funds for segregated schools and other public facilities in the nation's Capital. This time they mustered 60 votes out of the 435 House members—despite the campaign pledges of both major parties.

BI-PARTISAN TOO. Congressman Marcantonio summed the situation up well when he told the House: "There is a very significant thing

here and the people might as well get to know it. An attempt to get a vote on the civil rights issue is being thwarted by a filibuster in the other body. It is being thwarted by a Republican-Democrat coalition in this body."

That is the gist of the situation in the 81st Congress, not only on civil rights but on every issue in the progressive campaign platform which swept the Democrats into power.

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Continued from preceding page.

minutes to shut its eyes and ears and pass in dead secrecy a spy bill that would make the military's Central Intelligence Agency accountable only to the President. There would be no legislative check on its funds, personnel or operations.

Even the **Wall Street Journal** was astonished. "The 348 representatives who voted in favor of the bill admittedly did not know what they were doing," it said.

There was no debate. Sponsors of the measure refused to reveal what it meant. Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo.) said: "The least we say in public about it the better off we will be."

SPY HAVEN. Rep. Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) protested violently, but he was supported by only three Representatives.

It was "the first time in history Congress has been asked to vote for legislation without a full explanation of its meaning," he said. Congress was being asked "to abdicate its function to legislate."

The bill, he warned, not only "opened the doors for placing intelligence operatives in labor organizations," but the provision for entry to the U.S. of alien spies, regardless of immigration laws, would make this country a haven for fascists, pro-monarchists and labor haters.

Tally-ho

The red-hunt was in full cry again. Sen. Mundt (R-S.D.) and Rep. Nixon (R-Calif.) teamed up once more with a tougher version of their bill which was defeated in the 80th Congress. This one, they said, "sharpens the teeth and extends the bite." Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) introduced a similar measure.

Evening Standard, London

"I'm from Intelligence—I've a warrant to search your pumpkin."

The bills would require all organizations designated "subversive" by a three-man board to register with the government and make public their membership lists. Such organizations wouldn't be banned, of course, but the effect would be the same.

A subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee was considering the bill of Rep. Edward H. Rees (R-Kan.) to require the printing of the words "Communist Front Organization" on any mail from organizations called subversive by the Justice Department.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) introduced a bill to cancel the U.S. citizenship of any one joining the Communist Party.

Congress briefs

THESE things also happened in Congress last week:

- In the Senate 24 Democrats and 26 Republicans asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act on a bill by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) providing $1,500,000 for Chiang Kai-shek.
- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimous approval of $5,580,000,000 for Marshall Plan spending through 1950.
- The House Agricultural Committee voted to repeal all Federal taxes on oleomargarine, but put new restrictions on interstate shipments of pre-colored margarine. The committee called it a compromise, but dairy interest spokesmen hailed it as a victory.
- The House approved unanimously by voice vote a bill to provide a radar warning fence around the U.S. and Canada, and to establish a 3,000-mile range for testing guided missiles. Senate passage of the measure is considered certain.
- The House Appropriations Committee approved $2,211,784,085 for the Labor Dept. and the Federal Security Agency. It allowed for a boost of $22,500,000 for unemployment compensation if unemployment increases.
- The House Ways and Means Committee hinted that it would kill an Administration proposal to bring 8,500,000 farmers under the old-age and survivor's insurance system.
- The House Public Lands Committee approved statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.
- Budget Director Frank Pace Jr. took a swipe at Rep. Rankin's bill for veterans' pensions. He said it would cost taxpayers $125,000,000,000 in the next 50 years, hinted it will be vetoed if Congress passes it. The bill is due to come up for debate on March 22.
- Congress received from the President a request for tighter unification of the armed services; he asks an overall Dept. of Defense with unquestioned and complete authority over the separate services.
- Sen. J. Melville Broughton (D-N.C.) died the night before he was to make his maiden speech in the filibuster. Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.) chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, died in his 14th term of office, his 74th year. John Kee (D-W.Va.), 74, succeeded him as head of the committee.

Appreciation

IN the East last week people sniffed the air of early spring and congratulated each other on the mild winter that had passed. But the gentle weather had knocked the bottom out of the coal market; in the pits of Pennsylvania most miners were averaging only 14 days of work a month.

The **Wall St. Journal** quoted a Cleveland executive as saying: "Reports of layoffs and cutbacks in other industries and a decline in job opportunities have had a sobering effect on our workers. Now they're more appreciative of their jobs."

Political undertaking

LAST week officials of the Utility Workers Union (CIO) signed a contract with Consolidated Edison Corp. which requires each worker to say whether or not he is a "member of a communist or subversive organization." Failure to disclose such affiliation would be grounds for dismissal. It was the first time an American union had guaranteed the company's right to dictate a worker's politics.

In Queens, N.Y., striking gravediggers bowed to the pressure from Francis Cardinal Spellman, who stood in the role of employer since the affected graveyards are owned by the Catholic Church. Spellman denounced the strike as morally wrong and the strikers' affiliation with the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers (CIO) as communist.

The strikers formally foreswore communism, withdrew from the FTA and joined the Building Service Employees Union (AFL), which nobody has ever called communist.

Action, Paris

"I was under the impression that a cardinal was red."

The day before the new affiliation, a delegation of wives of the strikers went to the Cardinal's residence on Madison Av. Mrs. Sigmund Czak, their spokesman, turned to reporters before going in to the Cardinal's presence. "Pray for us," she said.

NOTHING FOR NOTHING. When she came out Mrs. Czak reported: "We got no place and we are discouraged and disgusted. The Cardinal promised us nothing. He wants the men to go back to work as individuals, not as union men, and said he would not allow members of the strikers' committee to go back to work because they are the ringleaders."

At the cemetery the Cardinal paused from his supervision of strike-breaking seminary students and told a reporter: "I feel as badly for them (the wives) as if it were your mother in the same circumstances. . . . They had nothing to offer me and I had nothing to offer them."

On Friday the strike was over. The Cardinal agreed to take back all the strikers including the "ringleaders." He also granted a raise from $59.40 a week to $64.35. But the 40-hour week, principal strike demand, was left to be studied further.

SEVEN TO TWO. In Washington the Supreme Court ruled 7 to 2 that any state could impose whatever restrictions it chose on labor provided it did not run counter to express provisions in a national law.

Abe Ajay

"Is there any circumstance that would prevent you from rendering a fair and impartial verdict on the evidence and the instructions of the court?"—Judge Medina in questioning prospective jurors in the trial of the 11 Communists.

People vs. a bishop

REV. DR. JOHN HOWARD MELISH, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, N.Y., had been ordered removed from his post by his Bishop, James P. De Wolfe. Nine of the 11 vestrymen of his church had asked the Bishop to remove him.

Reason for the action was that his son and assistant pastor, Rev. William Howard Melish, was chairman of the Council for American-Soviet Friendship, and the elder Melish had refused to denounce his son's activities.

Last week his parishioners gathered in the church and voted 261 to 27 to remove the nine vestrymen who had voted against their pastor. Before the vote the elder Melish said that he would abide by the decision of his parishioners and that to do otherwise would be "desertion." In the Sunday sermon before the vote he recalled St. Paul who, he said, "experienced no ministry of quiescence but of turbulence, no ministry of ease but of labor, no ministry of general approval but of abuse and condemnation."

Paper chase

ON Saturday, March 5, Judith Coplon, a pretty girl of 27, came up to New York from Washington, where she works in the Dept. of Justice.

FBI agents followed her. They reported that she met Valentine Gubitchev, a Soviet engineer on the staff of the United Nations Secretariat. The two pretended not to notice each other, the FBI agents said, though their travels throughout the city paralleled or crossed each other's all through the afternoon.

In the evening, FBI men said, they both ran for the same bus and sat down beside each other. Then FBI men pounced on them and arrested both. In the envelope Miss Coplon carried were summaries of confidential documents which the agents said they had planted for her to pick up.

The next morning's newspapers found in the new spy story another engagement in the cold war.

HONOR AND CHARM. The dean of Barnard College, which graduated Judith Coplon cum laude in 1943, listed a string of honor societies to [illegible]h she had been elected, the offices [illegible]neld, her scholastic abilities, her charm, her wit, her interest in foreign affairs, her executive ability. The Dept. of Justice officials had noted "her superior talent . . . her cooperative and friendly personality."

In prison Judith Coplon was composed and uncommunicative.

Small Russian

Valentine Gubitchev was working on an air-cooling system for UN buildings at the time of his arrest. He was one of the Soviet delegation's lowest paid staff members. Those who knew him described him as small man with an engaging deadpan sense of humor.

Russians claimed diplomatic immunity for him and demanded his release. UN officials said he could claim no immunity under the circumstances. Secretary of State Acheson was considering the Russian demand.

All week long FBI men hurried to and from the Grand Jury in New York seeking an indictment of the pair.

On Thursday the Grand Jury indicted both. On Friday Judith Coplon was arraigned, pleaded innocent and was freed on $20,000 bail. Her trial was set for April 1. Gubitchev refused a lawyer and told the court: "I consider myself a foreigner and a member of the diplomatic profession and I consider the accusations leveled against me as a provocation to pursue certain aims. Therefore I will refuse to answer the questions of the court." No trial date was set for him.

If found guilty Judith Coplon would face a sentence of 35 years in prison; Gubitchev 20 years. Each would be liable to a fine of $20,000.

MARCH LION'S SHARE. And throughout the nation the middle of March found people calculating what they must pay for government and armament. The married man who earned $2,5[illegible] found he had worked 18 days last year to pay his share of it all. That didn't include all the hidden tax[illegible]he had paid through the year.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"That takes care of your income tax. You can keep the belt. . . ."

Who's impartial?

LAST week the search began for 12 persons who have no opinion whatever about Communists and communism. Defense attorneys for eleven Communist leaders on trial in New York suggested that such persons might be hard to find.

They cited the President's recent characterization of Communists as "traitors." They quoted the strenuous comments of Cardinal Spellman and said that nobody could have failed to read or hear them. (The Cardinal called Communists "the world's most fiendish, ghoulish men of slaughter.") Presiding Judge Harold R. Medina turned in his swivel chair and said: "It so happens that I'm one who has not read or heard the Cardinal's statement."

Attorney George Crockett said: "You are the outstanding exception, your Hon[illegible]

The attorneys cited radio broadcasts, news headlines, comments by public officials high and low. But objections were overruled and on Tuesday the questioning of the jury panel began.

Juge Medina asked all the questions. Most telling was: "Did you ever hear or know or otherwise learn of any representatives of business, religious or other organizations to which you belong making statements condemning or favoring communism?"

The 12 persons questioned last week (including one Negro) indicated no awareness of any such statement. Two were members of the American Legion, one was a member of the Americans for Democratic Action.

OPEN MINDS. For seven weeks the defense staff had tried to show that juries were selected so as to sharply limit the representation of Jews, Negroes and

working people. The Judge ruled against their challenge.

Wanted: philosophers

The indictment does not charge that the accused did or said any specific thing. The chosen jurymen will have to decide the question of whether Marxism-Leninism involves the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The task calls for a philosophic as well as an open mind.

When the week ended no jurors had been finally selected. The judge cut short the court's working day, saying that the defense tactics had made him "grievously fatigued."

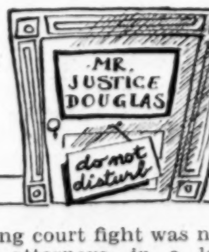
The Marzani case

CARL ALDO MARZANI once went to high school in Scranton, Pa., received degrees from Williams College and from Oxford. He taught economics at New York University. During the war he helped to pick the targets for General Doolittle's Tokyo raid. His superiors trusted him and found his war service valuable.

He came under suspicion after he had resigned from his post in the State Department in 1946. He was at work for the United Electrical and Radio Workers then. A police spy and ex-Communist Party member claimed that Marzani had been a Communist in 1946 when he told a superior otherwise.

The police agent's story led to a conviction for Marzani. In June, 1947, a Federal Court sentenced him to serve from one to three years' imprisonment. Last December the Supreme Court divided 4 to 4 on Marzani's appeal. Justice William O. Douglas abstained. A tie vote upheld the lower courts' decision. Justice Robert Jackson voted against the appeal, though he had not been present to hear all the oral arguments.

TWO WEEKS. Defense called for a rehearing. This time Justice Jackson attended all sessions. Last week the Court ruled again: another 4 to 4 tie. Again Justice Douglas abstained and gave no reason for his action.



The long court fight was not yet over. Defense attorneys, in a last minute attempt to keep Marzani from prison, moved for yet another hearing. If that is denied they will ask that the sentence be suspended or reduced, and if that fails they will appeal to the President for executive clemency.

The legal moves will take about two weeks. Marzani's freedom may last that long.

Post Office loyalty

THE Federal Loyalty Program itself was to be put on trial in Washington's Federal Court. Twenty-six Post Office employes from Cleveland, Philadelphia and Plainfield, N. J., brought suit against Attorney General Tom Clark; Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, and associate members; Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and three members of the Post Office Loyalty Board.

The suit asks that loyalty investigations cease and that all those suspended as a result of the investigations be reinstated. The program as a whole, they charge, is unconstitutional. Loyalty investigators have found "derogatory information" on 7,600 persons in the Post Office.

"STILL LEGAL." All of those filing the suit are under investigation, and eight have already been suspended.

Bertram A. Washington, chairman of the Federal Employees Defense Committee, said he had been charged with membership in the National Negro Congress and the Civil Rights Congress, both on the Attorney General's "subversive list." Washington said that he had joined when they were "still legal."

Twelve of those filing suit are Negroes, eight are Jews. The Government has 60 days in which to answer the suit or move for its dismissal. Rogge said the suit would not try to amend the program but to abandon it outright.

Wild West Va.

AT 4:45 last Wednesday afternoon the B. & O.'s Ambassador Limited pulled out of Baltimore for the overnight run to Detroit. Passengers who settled back with their newspapers read with interest an announcement by the B. & O. of a new policy. Henceforth train crews would inform passengers of the reasons for delays unless, of course, they were sleeping.

"When there is a delay," the instructions to train crews read, "the best thing to do is to take the passenger into your confidence. Most folks don't mind waiting a bit if they know what the trouble is. When patrons suffer uneasiness, as well as delay, they're likely to start thinking about other means of travel. . . ."

CONFIDENCE MEN. At about 7:30 p.m., after a scheduled stop at Martinsburg, W. Va., the Limited came to a sharp emergency stop a mile or so out of town. Passengers waited expectantly for the train crew to explain the delay.

Suddenly the explanation came with a vengeance. Two young men waving pistols took over the train in Wild West fashion. When the engineer came back from his Diesel-electric cab to find out why the emergency cord had been pulled, he got a two-gun reception. When a Diesel supervisor came looking for the engineer, the robbers shot his flashlight from his hand. Car by car they systematically held up the passengers, taking money and valuables. When club car patrons tried to lock them out, they shot through the door, wounding a crew member. When the haul was complete, they forced the engineer to back the train across a highway, cutting off traffic, and made their getaway in stolen automobiles.

On Thursday the two bandits were confronted in a pawn shop exchange five blocks from the White House. One pulled a gun. A policeman shot him. Both were arrested.

Continued on following page

Max Werner

Johnson and Eisenhower —are they a team?

LOUIS JOHNSON's nomination as Secretary of Defense is not a routine matter. He will have far more power and authority than his predecessor, James Forrestal, ever had. Under recent reform the U. S. Secretary of Defense has a unique position in American and international policy.

Together with the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff, he will have to make an inventory of military facts, plans and ideas. The Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff is temporarily General Eisenhower.

We do not know yet how the Johnson-Eisenhower team will work, or whether it will work at all. The uncertainty about General Eisenhower's plans must be having a somewhat laming effect on our military policy.

IN THE AIR. We know what General Eisenhower's policy will be, but we don't know whether he will stay. We know that Mr. Johnson will stay, but we know practically nothing about his military ideas.

General Eisenhower is a military realist, a strategist who is not a militarist and who has a sense of proportion. A few days ago, before the New York Bar Assn., he warned of a swollen military budget. He does not overestimate the role of air power, and he does not believe in the decisive role of the atomic bomb.

It is known about Mr. Johnson that he is a stalwart Democrat, a good administrator, a former American Legion Commander and an executive with the air industry. He was an efficient Assistant Secretary of War in the 'thirties. There are rumors he is an adherent of the victory-through-air-power idea, and intends to support the claims of the Air Force Department.

Should the new Secretary of Defense take this line his position will become even more complicated, since General Eisenhower is opposed to such an Air Force lead and President Truman himself has curtailed the 70-group plan for the Air Force to a 48-group structure.

MUST BE ANSWERED. The dramatic moment in Mr. Johnson's political career must come very soon. The job of U.S. Secretary of Defense now is not merely of an executive on a big scale; it is one of a military policy maker.

He has to have military ideas and strategic competence. Clemenceau, Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin were political leaders, not military executives. Yet these civilians had a clear understanding of war and strategy.

Not yet formally in office, Louis Johnson is already facing two questions of overwhelming responsibility:

- What military priority should be given to the air-atomic power combine?
- What military substance should be given to the North Atlantic Pact?

The answer to these questions cannot be delayed. Thus far our military policy has been moving in a maze of contradictions. Western Eu[illegible]ope cannot be defended by the ato[illegible]ic bomb, nor can she be held by [illegible] paragraphs of a pact.

Mr. Johnson will have to think and speak concretely and articulately.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Continued from preceding page.

Churchmen for peace

"IT would, indeed, involve a high tribute to Soviet leaders to assume that . . . they would exercise more self-control than would our people . . . if the Soviet Union had military arrangements with a country at our border."

That comment on the consequences of the Atlantic Pact came last week from a surprising quarter. The speaker was John Foster Dulles, U.S. delegate to the UN, foreign affairs analyst for the Republican Party and the man who, up to last November, was regarded as most likely to be U.S. Secretary of State.

MILITARY MUFFERS. He spoke at a conference called in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He told the churchmen: "War is not inevitable, but thinking that it is can make it so." He called for a policy "of peace, by peace, for peace."

He said: "If we try to give the military the responsibility of preserving peace, they are apt to muff it because it is not the kind of responsibility for which they are trained. Furthermore history shows that whenever a nation has a great military establishment it is under a powerful temptation to rely on the use, or the pressure, of that power to gain its ends."

Polite submersion

Commentators, ordinarily quick on the trigger, were at a loss. The **New York Times,** which on other occasions front paged Dulles' speeches, politely submerged the news story. Hearst papers played it up. Neither explained it.

This much was certain: Dulles' words found no echo from any corner of the Republican Party. But they met with vigorous approval from his audience.

The Federal Council represents 30 of the most influential Protestant groups in the nation. Each has gone on record separately and together for peace and for understanding with Russia. That sentiment, uttered in quiet sermons throughout the country, is a factor in world affairs; many count it among the hopes for peace.

MINUTEMAN. To calm the groundswell the State Department's counsellor Charles E. Bohlen spoke with the delegates behind closed doors. Both he and Dulles, it was understood, pleaded with the delegates not to denounce the Atlantic Pact before all its provisions had been published. But after the meeting Rev. E. E. Ryden, a Lutheran pastor of Rock Island, Ill., called the pact a military scheme to wreck the UN.

At the end the churchmen issued a statement in which they said that "no defensive alliance should be entered into which might validly appear as aggressive to Russia, as a Russian alliance with Latin America would undoubtedly appear to us." The statement also recommended that the U.S. "maintain sufficient strength to convince Soviet Russia that attempts to impose an ideology by force cannot succeed."

A minority group objected to that recommendation and in a separate report said: "It means the continuance of the cold war and the armament race, not the certain prevention of war."

Splitting hairs

In Washington Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced that the pact had gone through its final rewrite and might be released this week.

The secretary said it would contain no surprises. Early reports said the pact would provide that a signatory nation would not have to go to war—but merely to recognize that an attack upon any signatory was an attack on all.

Where the difference lay between that and a commitment to war was still obscure. The roundabout language was designed to satisfy the U.S. Constitution that only Congress can commit the country to war.

SEND THE SOLDIERS. In Paris, where Frenchmen regard the borders of their country as the front lines in any war, Foreign Minister Robert Schuman read the draft to cabinet members, who shared his gloomy misgivings.

French militarists pointed out that if the U.S. was to be of any use to France it had better garrison the Rhine before hostilities. Fifteen days later would be too late.

According to intelligence reports considered even more reliable than Stewart Alsop's, the N. Y. Herald Tribune's face is the color of a Cardinal's hat. See above how it got that way.

Who, me?

EARLY in the week editor Dave Murray was at work on his solitary graveyard shift at the United Press bureau in Paris. He was scrutinizing each of the 80 words in the Moscow radio communique which told of the replacement of Foreign Minister Molotov by Vyshinsky. The telephone rang.

The voice from the London office said: "Get us the Paris reaction. It's urgent." Murray swiveled about and turned to the porter, a moustached man in blue denims and Basque beret. The porter left off sweeping for a moment and said:

"I don't know nothing."

Canard Enchaine, Paris

Marianne: "It hurts now when I make this movement. . . ."

Bulgaria verdict

IN the court of Sofia, Bulgaria, on Tuesday the presiding judge read the verdicts on the clergymen who had confessed to treason or black market transactions, or both. Four were sentenced to prison for life, nine others to terms of from five to 15 years.

The judges and the prosecutors were on their way from the chamber when Vasil Ziapkov, one of those sentenced to life imprisonment, stepped forward and said he wanted to say something.

The judges returned and Ziapkov spoke: "I am very satisfied with the verdict. I now have life and hope before me, and I declare with all the strength in me I shall work for the Bulgarian Socialist Republic because the sun of freedom is rising before me. Again I thank you, comrade judges."

Then he was led away to prison.

Balkan discords

The trial sharpened discords not only between the socialist East and the capitalist West, but also between the orthodox Cominform countries and their unrepentant prodigal brother, Yugoslavia.

"TAKE UP ARMS." One of the defendants, Rev. Nicola Naumov, had linked Yugoslavia with the spy conspiracy. On Wednesday **Borba,** organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, endorsed the verdicts and said the Anglo-American implication in the plot had been shown, but scoffed at the "clumsy attempts of the producers of false proofs" against Yugoslavia.

The Balkan discord reached the stage of open incitement when Pera Ivanovich, former Montenegro Supreme Court president who fled from Yugoslavia after the Tito-Cominform break, broadcast from Tirana, Albania, on International Women's Day.

Ivanovich called on Yugoslav women to rally their sons and husbands "to take up their arms and shed their blood to free the nation from the treacherous Tito gang."

SOLID FRONT. Yugoslav Communists were calmer.

In the Bulgarian trial Rev. Naumov had said that "the imperialists will infiltrate Yugoslavia." Yugoslavs continued to insist that no such thing would happen, and—while maintaining a respectful attitude toward the U.S.S.R.—to justify their own policies in establishing socialism.

The dream of peace and understanding in the historically strife-torn Balkans still seemed far from realization. Yet in the Austrian peace-treaty conference in London last week, when Yugoslavs fought for an independent Slovene province in Austria, their champions were the Russians; the socialist front facing the western powers seemed solid as ever.

Clash in India

IN a few months' time India is to become a sovereign state. But last week the whole vast subcontinent, its ancient poverty sharpened by unchecked inflation, was heaving in strike and riot.

On Wednesday the railroad workers struck to enforce a contract the government had signed. The postal workers walked out too. The strike had been in the making for almost two years. The government of Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had not been idle. Union halls had been raided, meetings broken up. In three days 4,552 persons had been arrested.

DIVIDE THE LAND. The jails were filling up not only with workers but with farmers too. In Hyderabad the peasants had divided up the estates of the gentry. In recent weeks the soldiers of the Indian army were sent to seize back the land for the landlords, though Nehru's Congress Party had pledged itself to do what the peasants tried to do.

Though the police seemed scarcely to need legislative sanction, a bill was introduced in the Parliament at New Delhi to "ban strikes in essential services" for periods of six months. The legislation stipulated the fines and jail terms awaiting those who might strike despite the ban.

THE PROPER PLACE. As he deployed his troops before the strike, Pandit Nehru said: "The various isms that threaten conflicts are legacies of Europe's power politics." His deputy, Sardar Vallabhbai Patel, told the Madras Chamber of Commerce: "I am a friend of businessmen, princes and labor, and want all interests put in their proper place."

Champions of Indonesia

In recent months Indians have clashed with their police for political as well as economic causes. Though Nehru's government has seemed to champion Indonesia's cause in UN, Dutch troop ships bound for Indonesia have been allowed into the harbors of Bombay and Calcutta. On "Indonesian Day," Jan. 1, when Bombay students tried to demonstrate for Indonesian freedom, police used tear gas and charged the crowds with lathis (whips.) Many were injured.

Viet Nam deal

IN two years of fighting, the irregulars of Viet Nam (Indo-China) had fought the French in 8,321 battles, killed 30,000 French troops, captured 1,230, destroyed 420 motor vehicles, 11 motor boats and 125 locomotives. The correspondent of the London **Observer** recently reported: "The steady stream of wounded returning to France indicates the seriousness of the fighting in which, it is said, the French forces are becoming more and more stale and dispirited."

At the Elysee Palace in Paris last week, Bao Dai, Emperor of Annam (one

Action, Paris

"His Majesty will have to decide upon his return in all independence."

of the three provinces comprising Viet Nam), and the President of France, Vincent Auriol, set their signatures to a document "establishing an independent Viet Nam within the French Commonwealth."

The final conference in Paris followed many months of French government efforts to find a Viet Nam "independence" formula acceptable to French business interests. William C. Bullitt, champion of Chiang Kai-shek and recent U.S. congressional emissary to China, had chatted with Bao Dai first at Hong Kong, later at Geneva. One U.S. objective in the Far East is to find reliable anti-Communists to turn the tide that runs in China.

After the coffee

The Premier of France, Henri Queuille, had been busy, too, taking the leaders of the Socialist Party to lunch to see if he might not be able to persuade them to reconsider their stand against Bao Dai and for the leader of the Viet Nam resistance, Ho Chi Minh. After the coffee, it was decided not to press the Socialists but to let legislative sanction wait on events in Viet Nam.

WARM WELCOME. Meanwhile the Emperor journeyed first to Cannes on the Riviera. It was understood that in a few days a French warship would be transferred to the ownership of Viet Nam for the express purpose of conveying the emperor home in state. Bao Dai told newsmen he planned to "return to his ancestral soil on April 25."

But from somewhere on that soil Ho Chi Minh had this to say: "If Bao Dai turns traitor to Viet Nam, he will suffer the punishment reserved for traitors."

THE WORLD

Arthur Getz

In the New China

Oil for the lamps of learning

By Colman Bord

LONDON

THE universities of the Chinese liberated areas are carrying forward the great tradition of the people's universities established during the war of resistance to Japan. They are now training thousands of the new teachers, engineers, artists and technicians to lead the people in building a new China. North China University, established in August, 1948, is only one of several now training keen young students, many of whom have made their way from the Kuomintang-dominated areas for work in the liberated towns and country-side.

University life in the liberated areas is a spartan one, but it has the virtue of being completely free of worry about the means of existence. The students are provided with two meals a day of hot millet and vegetables; they get clothing, medical care, paper and materials for study, oil for their lamps, and an allowance enough for such small needs as toilet articles, cigarettes and fruit.

FROM LIFE. The keynote of the courses is mutual collective discussion in study groups and analysis of experience and self-development, criticism and self-criticism. The students learn how to adapt themselves to the life of the liberated areas, and how to work together. They often go out to the villages to spend a few weeks in the homes of peasants. They meet manufacturers and merchants and learn how the policy of the liberated areas toward industry and commerce is being carried out.

If there are troops in the vicinity, they spend a few evenings talking with the soldiers. Experiences gained in these surveys are analyzed in small study groups and any unresolved questions are dealt with at mass meetings of the whole body of students.

Because of the recent influx of new students, microphones and loud-speakers have had to be installed to accommodate the huge out-of-door audiences that attend such classes.

Those who go on from first courses enter one of the universities' four colleges for political science, teaching, arts and literature and research. These provide standard long-term courses to train technical and professional specialists.

Winter Schooling by Ku Yuan

W. E. B. Du Bois

Africa—a 'natural' for the plunderers

THE U. S. Army is taking note of Africa. In **Armed Forces, No. 260,** there is a summary that says:

"Africa, second largest of the continents, seems destined to play an even greater part in the world's economic and political affairs. Western Europe especially is looking toward its African possessions with renewed interest. Great projects already are under way to develop Africa's agricultural and mineral resources. The purpose is to provide Western Europe with a new source of food, and new sources of raw materials for its industries. At the same time, it is expected that these developments will create in Africa many new markets for Europe's industrial products."

The assumption here is that if a country has something to sell or can provide something by its materials and work, then the development of the country is a simple matter. Capital is invested, land is developed, the laborers are paid, the material transported and manufactured into goods which the world needs. Thus everybody — the country, the investors, the laborers — are happier and richer.

DIVISION OF WEALTH. Naturally this can happen. But just what actually happens, and to whom, depends on who determines how the wealth created by this work and commerce is divided.

If the country which has the land and labor is an independent country, it can bargain with the country which has the capital and ships, and divide the results of cooperation equitably. But on the other hand, if the country which has the materials and the workers is dominated and owned by the country which is investing, or if the investors come from a country which, while not owning the colony, nevertheless has power over transportation and over the market price, then the people in the country to be developed may be reduced practically to slavery.

This is exactly what has happened. All over Africa either the land has been taken or the market monopolized so that the people are forced to work for the planters and miners at the lowest wage which will keep them alive and reproducing. The raw material thus cheaply produced has been transported to Europe and America and the resulting profit, based on starvation wages in the colonies, has been immense—ample to allow the manufacturer and trader to pay their European and American labor comparatively high wages.

ITS A NATURAL. Tomorrow this situation in Africa is going to be even worse, because Europeans have been put in a terrible plight by two disastrous wars. They need food and clothing and raw materials for manufacture. They are being driven out of Asia by the uprising of the people, and in the future it is going to be increasingly difficult to make high profit out of the use of Asiatic labor and materials.

But Africa is a "natural." It is a place where the people have not yet fully awakened to the possibilities of income from their work. It has a mass of raw material particularly valuable for the future. And the Africans, for the most part, are in colonial status. That is the reason why today there is impending an increase of colonial imperialism in Africa which is going to be worse, if possible, than anything that we have had in Asia or South America.

USE OF FORCE. It is significant that the people who are aware of this are people connected with the largest army in the world, the largest navy, and the largest airforce. They envisage, more or less consciously, the use of force to put Africa to work for the benefit of the white peoples of the world; for the benefit not only of the investors, but of the trade unions of the workers, unless these trade unions realize where their higher wages are coming from.

Troop parade

Airborne British troops are being rushed to Accra, Gold Coast, to thwart the progress of the self-government movement among the African people, according to communications received by the Council of African Affairs.

The troops arrive by night and later parade—with full equipment — through the streets of this city, the reports say. They also reveal that small arms, rifles and pistols are being issued to white civil service workers stationed in Accra.

Julia May Scott's Story

The dark swan

By Ralph Parker

MOSCOW

JULIA MAY SCOTT, pupil at the Choreographic School of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre — Moscow's Grand Opera — has reached what she considers the most difficult moment in her 16-year-old life.

A slim, long-legged, shapely child, she has been training for seven years for a career as a ballet-dancer, while studying the usual curriculum subjects at school. Now she must decide whether to spend the three remaining years of her education specializing in classical ballet, music, and the history of art and dancing, or give it up to pursue normal studies and eventually enter a University or Institute.

Only a career as a soloist would satisfy the ambitions she holds at this stage of her life. To reach college age without a complete education, and with the certainty only of a place in the **corps de ballet,** is not a prospect she can envisage with equanimity.

On the other hand, the years spent in acquiring the discipline of the Russian ballet, with frequent appearances on the Bolshoi Theatre stage, make the idea of a break very hard to face.

STALINGRAD CLASS. Julia May is the daughter of an American Negro and the Russian wife he married soon after he had found, in Moscow, a home where his color did not bar him from his full share in the life of the community.

When he returned to the U. S. to help defend it against Hitler, Julia May stayed with her mother in Russia. With thousands of other children she traveled down the Volga to safety in the Tartar city of Kazan. The battle of Stalingrad was at its height when she returned to Moscow and began her training as a ballet-dancer. When the war ended she was on holiday on a farm, swimming and catching craw-fish.

Last month Julia May's class, the "Stalingrad class," gave its first full-length public concert before a critical audience of 1,400 spectators on the ample stage of Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall.

SWAN POWDER. Julia May's Negro parentage does not constitute a factor either in her relations to her Russian friends or in theirs to her.

In one way her color does worry her. She has to use a lot of powder to match the other cygnets in "Swan Lake" ballet.

Daily Worker, London

"When did you first go Red, Comrade Robin?"

The cold war on Friedel Rosenthal

By George Marion

For a time it seemed that Friedel Rosenthal would die. The accumulated agonies of a decade of Nazi horrors and four years of cold war sent her into a coma in London on Feb. 12. She recovered only when her fiance—Jim Bilotta, the GI with whom she fell in love in 1945—managed to fly to London to be with her.

He had to mortgage his future to get there. He doesn't know when or how he'll ever get back to his native country with his bride.

His politics are out of joint: he hates nazism.

7-YEAR NIGHTMARE. The story of Friedel and Jim goes back to October, 1938, in Duesseldorf, Germany.

The torch had been put to the city's synagogues; the pogroms had begun. In the apartment of Herr Rosenthal, well-to-do merchant, a piano flew out of the window: Hitler's SS men were purifying the nation.

Friedel Rosenthal, 14, was taken to her first concentration camp. A brother and a sister had escaped to England in 1937, but all the rest of the family except twin sister Regina perished. The two girls lived seven starved, louse-ridden, nightmarish years in the camps. Friedel still screams in her sleep.

In 1945 she was transferred to Turkheim, Bavaria. When the U.S. 7th Army was only 24 hours away, Friedel, Regina and the others were ordered to Dachau—which meant certain death.

LIFE BEGINS AGAIN. Marching through wooded country, Friedel led a break for freedom. A few got away; the others died in the attempt.

Friedel and her sister returned to Turkheim. Friedel was emaciated and sickly-looking when Jim met her. She was 21; he thought she was 15. He brought her food and presents,

became her protector, and through months of kindness nursed her back to a will-to-live. The emaciated girl filled out; she was a grown woman. Jim fell in love. And by then he had become her hold on life.

The Army temporarily separated them and they found it intolerable; Jim wrote Friedel 110 letters in 100 days. Finally discharged in France, he refused to return to the U.S. but wangled his way back to Germany in a civilian capacity to be with Friedel.

COLD WAR. He got a job in Frankfurt and Friedel lived near his work. She was happy.

Some time earlier he had tried to cut through red tape and had written U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter for assistance in bringing Friedel home to America. Word came through that her passage had been cleared; she was to sail on May 1, 1946, as "the first postwar Jewish immigrant on the first postwar ship to the U.S."

But the cold war had begun, and former Nazis in Germany were being coddled. It began to seem like old times: a tenant in Friedel's home struck her. Then the landlady abused her: "I'm not going to rent my room to dirty Jews while Germans are homeless." Friedel had to move out.

ON WRONG SIDE. Jim began to have his own troubles. As chairman of the Frankfurt Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, he was vociferous in his protests against the restoration of Hitlerites to posts of power and influence.

He was handed a one-way ticket to the States and given 24 hours to get out. Meanwhile Friedel's papers were lost and her passage canceled. She was in a state of shock when Jim left for home.

Jim went to work in a textile mill in Lawrence, Mass. He sent Friedel money and food.

For Friedel a two-year run-around began. She was cleared for passage, and then the passage was canceled. Dates for sailing were set, mysteriously postponed. Her papers were submitted and re-submitted a dozen times. She was given the supreme insult for a Jew: she was forced to secure a certificate of "purity" from a denazification court.

Then her interrogations became more brutal. "There are other Americans here," she was told. "You can find an American with plenty of stripes... Somebody who has been checked on."

WHAT'S THE ANSWER? It dragged on another year. Friedel managed to get to England

where she joined her brother and sister. Finally her entry to America was OK'ed. Jim booked passage for her in the Queen Mary on March 9, 1949. They set their wedding day in New York for March 15.

At the last moment she received a letter from the U.S. Consul: it was all off again. This was too much for Friedel. She collapsed.

Frantically, Jim cabled to London for a refund of the passage money; telephoned a London friend to stay at Friedel's bedside day and night; wired a half-dozen Congressmen for help in getting a passport.

On Feb. 25 he flew to London. Friedel is slowly recovering. They are married. But the solid wall keeping Friedel out of the U.S. is still there. They have no money; they are both exhausted.

Will Jim bring his bride home? That's a question for Americans to answer.

'...never parted again'

By Monica Pearson

LONDON

JAMES C. BILOTTA, the young American veteran who has been fighting two years for an immigration permit for the fiancee he rescued from a concentration camp, arrived here by plane last week-end and married her by special license bought with the last of his savings.

To-day I met Bilotta and his wife, Friedel — penniless but happy in their reunion, and determined to continue the struggle to return together to America.

Bilotta will not return without his wife. The doctors who has been attending Friedel will not be answerable for the consequences if her husband leaves her again.

As a result of the strain of her experiences, Friedel had collapsed completely. She was lying in a coma when Bilotta arrived, having been kept alive by injections. She has had her first food in some days, but still looks fragile.

Bilotta's arrival was undoubtedly instrumental in saving her life. There can be little doubt that she would fail to survive another separation after the mental and physical agony she has endured.

"We will never be parted again," declared Bilotta. "I have no money, but I am willing to do any kind of work, whether it is using a typewriter or handling a pick and shovel. Meanwhile I shall continue the fight to secure the right for my wife to enter the U.S. with me."

The Gubitchev case

90 p.c. cloak, 10 p.c. dagger

By Marcelle Hitschmann

LAKE SUCCESS

THE arrest last week of Valentine Gubitchev, Soviet citizen and United Nations employee, suspected of espionage against the U.S., has provoked a great deal of unhappiness among UN staff members.

Gubitchev will be proved guilty or innocent when he is tried. But no trial will prove innocent more than 3,000 UN workers who have been considered potential spies and smeared by a certain section of the press.

THE "SUBVERSIVES". The Gubitchev incident revived the accusations voiced last July by Robert C. Alexander, assistant Chief of the Visa Division of the State Dept., that many UN employees are "subversive". Mr. Alexander later was reprimanded and the incident forgotten. But the Gubitchev case has been used by the press, by the Un-American Activities Committee and by Congressmen for a renewed attack against the UN.

This time the attacks were aimed not only at foreign employees but at American citizens as well. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.-S.D.) complained that the UN Secretariat is hiring ex-Government employees who were found disloyal to the U.S. by the Loyalty Boards. UN should hire only "loyal" Americans.

WORLD LOYALTY. The Senator's suggestion touches the very principles on which UN operates. To whom should UN employees be loyal?

UN staff rules are very clear on this subject. Rule No. 2 states that the Secretary-General and all staff members are international civil servants.

Upon accepting appointment, staff members take this oath:

"I solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a member of the international service of the United Nations, to discharge those functions and regulate my conduct with the interest of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization."

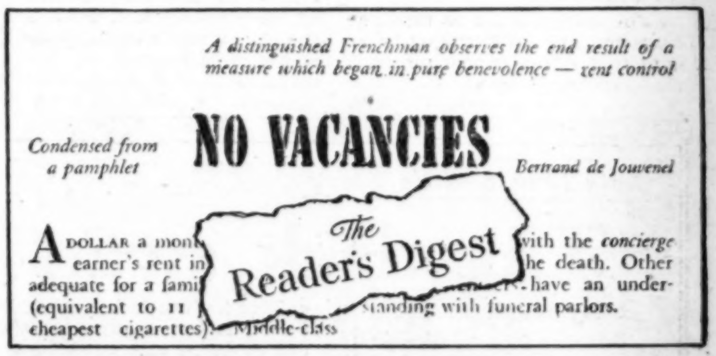
ONE EXCEPTION. The principles of the UN are being attacked when governments try to influence the Secretariat to hire citizens they consider "loyal".

All shades of regimes are represented at UN, from Argentina to Yugoslavia. These regimes may change any day. But the UN staff must remain stable and not be modified by political changes that may occur in member-states.

There is only one category of persons who cannot be hired by UN. This category is covered by Staff rule No. 56 which says: "No persons shall be appointed who have discredited themselves by their activities or connections with fascism or nazism."

News Chronicle, London

FANCY DRESS SEASON



A distinguished Frenchman observes the end result of a measure which began in pure benevolence — rent control

Condensed from a pamphlet

NO VACANCIES

Bertrand de Jouvenel

The Reader's Digest

A DOLLAR a mon[...] earner's rent in [...] adequate for a fami[...] (equivalent to 11 [...] cheapest cigarettes). Middle-class [...] with the *concierge* [...]he death. Other [...] have an understanding with funeral parlors.

READERS DIGEST is carrying on a war against rent controls. It is circulating millions of reprints of an article titled "No Vacancies" by a Frenchman, Bertrand de Jouvenel.

What **Readers Digest** doesn't tell its readers about the author:

- He introduced Otto Abetz, Hitler's gauleiter for France, to Pierre Laval.
- He was selected by Abetz to interview Hitler for the French press.
- He was a correspondent with Franco's armies during the Spanish civil war. He was described then in the **N. Y. Herald Tribune** as the Goebbels of France.
- During the Nazi occupation of France he taught economics in Paris and his collected lectures were published with German blessings.

After the war he escaped to Switzerland. In his own country his major accomplices have been executed or imprisoned as collaborationists. In this country he is given a mass audience as a propagandist for the real estate interests.

46,000,000 citizens

A Children's Bill of Rights

By William A. Reuben

THE cudgels are being taken up this year for a group of Americans who get a special kind of pushing around: the 46,000,000 citizens who are under 17 years old.

The Congress of American Women, which in three years has attracted 250,000 petition-signing, pressure-group-minded members, will use "A Children's Bill of Rights"—a phrase coined by Henry Wallace last May—as its slogan for the campaign.

CAW's efforts are mainly directed to what most educators agree has become a national crisis: The acute shortage of both teachers and schools. Practically all our teachers are underpaid; a larger number have no more equipment for their profession than a high school education and the inability to find a job elsewhere. More than half the school buildings in America are inadequate, in the opinion of Benjamin Fine, education editor of the **New York Times.** According to George Hecht, chairman of the American Parents Committee and publisher of **Parents** magazine, 4,000,000 children are today not going to school because there are no facilities for them.

FIGHT FOR $5. A national school lunch program, the development of school health services, and nursery school and day-care centers for the children of working mothers, are also sorely needed—especially in the low-income areas of the nation.

The situation is worsening rapidly, and CAW claims that unless federal funds are appropriated to stop it in 1949, the right to a public education will become an obsolete phrase in our democratic vocabulary.

Under a bill passed last year, the Senate appropriated $5 per pupil in state-administered education, and provided for the poorer states to get the largest grants. It has already been introduced into the 81st Congress. Before the November elections, President Truman pledged to support it.

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS. To get this bill and other measures enacted into law, CAW has prepared pamphlets, scheduled meetings, organized state-level campaigns. If necessary it will send thousands of women—and their children—to Washington to camp in congressional waiting rooms.

CAW is the American affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation, organized in Paris in November, 1945. Since then 81,000,000 women, representing 52 nations, have joined WIDF. They are united in support of its three-point platform, which calls on women to: (1) eradicate fascism and maintain world peace; (2) get full political, economic, social and legal status for women; (3) protect children in health and education and in realization of their special talents and abilities.

The women of CAW know that, until their children are recognized as human beings with needs and rights to be satisfied, they themselves will not be recognized as having the right to a complete participation in their society, nor will they have much time to work for peace and fight for their own rights.

Standard Oil photos

YOUR CHILD FROM 6 TO 12

Put your family to test

By Kathleen Sproul

OUR pattern of family life apparently is a survival from the days when people stopped being nomads and settled down to the life of herders and growers.

Is it here to stay? Or are we going back to the life of the wanderer as the result of divorce, new adventures in sex relations and psychological disturbances that stem from bad relationships in the family circle?

A book that has just come from the Government Printing Office* suggests that the family will be around for a long time; that is, if every child who has been brought into this world (without a say in the matter) gets the goodwill that is his right to expect.

But the family must more consciously realize that it is the primary social unit. It must realize that what it does to its members is no isolated matter; its imprint on its members will leave its mark on any larger social unit—the community, the nation, the world.

SLAPS WITH INTEREST. Every human being is seeking warmth in the midst of chilly darkness. If a child is brought up on six slaps a day—physical or mental—he will pass them on with interest later.

Your Child from 6 to 12 was needed. It is a beautiful accomplishment—directly, simply written, with good photographs that warmly translate the text's humanity.

This school-age development is the time when a child's personality is becoming increasingly more complex; when the child disconcerts his elders by upsetting their notions of their own superiority, and runs counter to their easy definition of virtue as "obedience."

If parents like you and me really digested this book, the 6 to 12 period could be a pretty adequate basis not only for good families but for a good world. The book offers invaluable clues to self-investigation. If you really want to understand the miraculous organism in your care, you can only do so adequately by understanding yourself.

LIFE IS NOW. The book is on the side of the child, asserting in various ways that children are people, that any stage of life is life, not some vague anteroom of "preparing for life" as our parents insisted on making it.

Children have been made into a real minority group. In many of them resentments fester, because they have had to succumb too often to adult power. This breeds in them a steaming compost in which flourish seeds of dictatorship or willingness to abet a dictator. Such resentments might be softened if a child, reading this book, understood the reasons for his parents errors; he might be a better parent himself.

Ten thousand pages on the subject would still leave things out, but I wish the urban child problem could be more fully treated. We need more recognition that a New York childhood provides almost none of the "unplanned" discoveries of kinship with nature and the world. Everything in a city must be planned and so far we've not been realistic about it.

We seem to pretend that a city for a child is only a phase that will pass. Our own memories of trees and swimming holes are nostalgic; we know how much they are woven into our personality fabric. But we have not provided

The reviewer and her daughter

for or acknowledged that an entirely different adaptation is needed to make a successful city child—almost to breed a different race.

ECONOMIC TABUS. In general too little account is taken of the distorted patterns into which families are forced by our economic and social illogic. The book accepts too readily the prevailing design of an unreconstructed middle class. As you read, you think how much better family life would be if socialized medicine were a fact, or there were housing adequate for each family unit, independent of the profits on real estate holdings.

"Developing wholesome sex attitudes" again passes too lightly over the economic factor patterning sexual habits; but it does say ". . . our society's strong disapproval of sex experience provokes some of the deep conflicts . . . that work against good sexual adjustment throughout life. This is a problem we have closed our eyes to, instead of trying to solve."

That's a nugget to make anyone think if he chooses. The popular idea is that concern with sex isn't supposed to begin till later. Any child could tell any adult different, but adults conveniently forget, just as they forget joy once was an inextricable part of a human being.

This book assumes happiness is a right and provides good recipes. I have asked my own adolescent daughter to read it, tell me what she thinks of it, and perhaps measure my accomplishment as a mother. That's a risk for me to take—but I'm willing.

* Your Child from 6 to 12: *Children's Bureau publication, by Mrs. Marion L. Faegre under direction of Dr. Katherine Bain; 20c.*

James Dugan invites you to join

The Pinhead Social Club

THE idea of the Pyramid Clubs is fine: you pay a dollar and get two friends to pay a dollar, and then you start going to parties at members' houses, and when 12 days have passed 2048 people come to your house and hand you a dollar each.

This beats free enterprise all hollow as a vocation for the growing boy. In fact it is rapidly replacing free enterprise and the Marshall Plan, and may overtake home permanents by the time you read this.

DIME-RICH DAYS. Back in the bottom days of the depression we had a get-rich-quick club called the Booster Club. First a member of the Club came up to you and pinned a brass paper fastener on your lapel and asked you to pay ten cents to join the Boosters. In those days quite a few people had a dime in their pockets. You cheerfully paid and asked what benefits you got out of membership.

"Get a lot of other people to join," said the old number. "Go to the five-and-dime store and buy a box of two hundred of these clips and pin 'em on all your friends."

That amounted to $19.80 net profit when you had pinned 200 people after months of effort. Maybe the profit rate of 19,800 per cent wasn't as good as the 204,800 per cent you can make in the Pyramid Club, but it still beats capitalism.

ONLY A NICKEL. There must be a lot of us dumb people left, today who can't comprehend the charts the Pyramid people use. I am therefore starting the Pinhead Social Club so everybody can be rich.

To join all you need is complete inability at graphs, five cents, and a head that comes up to a point on top. Circus freaks, motion picture magnates and members of their families are not eligible. The smart fellows that start the clubs always make the best money out of them, so I am reserving for myself the right to start the Pinhead Club.

On a certain day next week I am going to take a straight pin and ram it into somebody's pants—Tom Dewey's or maybe Dr. Morris Fishbein's, for instance. They will naturally turn around and inquire as to my intentions. I will say, "Welcome to the Pinhead Club. Five cents please."

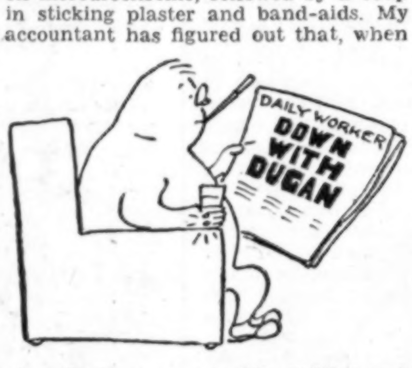
They may be mystified, but they will laugh good-naturedly, and each toss me a jitney. That makes ten cents.

Now follow this closely. I will say, "You chaps can step into the nearest 25-and-50 store and buy your own paper of straight pins. Every pin you stick in somebody, ask five cents and send every other nickel to me."

SUCCESS FROM A PIN. You will notice that I pick people with a lot of friends. Tom got millions of votes, including those of some pretty popular people who have lots more friends, while Dr. Fishbein runs the whole American Medical Association. Doctors have plenty of clients who won't notice a little pin-thrust here and there.

I put them on their honor to call me back on every two members they get. If you can't trust the leader of the Grand Old Party and the chief of U.S. Medicine to report faithfully what they make, then we might as well say goodbye to the America We Know.

Then I sit back. The next step in my plan is to corner manufacture of straight pins, if I haven't already. Then I move into Wall Street and go bullish on mercurochrome, followed by a coup in sticking plaster and band-aids. My accountant has figured out that, when



pin sales have gone to fifty million and bandage sales to 41,896,753, I should dump my portfolio.

By this time he tells me we will have saturated the Pinhead Potential, and millions of members will have already been able to sit down. Then we start switching our earnings of $7,895,907,095 into buying me a seat in the Senate, to make my place with fellow-members Russell Long and Homer Capehart.

REDS SNEER IN VAIN. In the meantime prosperity will have returned to our land, through the Work of the Club.

Criticism will be made, of course, that I entered this campaign for personal emolument, but you and I know this to be a Red Talk and will deal with that in our own good time.

In conclusion, allow me to state that the Pinhead Club was not evolved for tax evasion purposes, or even for the purpose of getting enough money to pay the income tax. It is an unselfish patriotic attempt by one grand American to do his modest bit to help his fellow citizens survive the present boom.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Spring Clothing Cheaper

SOME clothing items will cost less this Spring. Cotton goods are already down. For the first time in years, well-made dresses are selling for less than $10, shirts less than $2.50, as reported here previously. Now rayon items are going down. Burlington Mills last week slashed prices up to 25% on rayon goods.

Earlier, some mills had been quietly reducing prices by labelling perfect-quality goods seconds, and by selling goods to brokers below official price lists. They had tried to stall off open price cuts in the hope of a break in consumer resistance to high clothing costs. But the public hasn't bought.

THE NAVY AND SHOES. The cuts do not mean a return to reasonable living expenses. Congressional approval of the Administration's $15,000,000,000 arms program could start a flurry of rises, even on clothing. For example, Navy purchases of 3,000,000 pairs of shoes in the last six months of '48 helped block reductions in shoe prices, despite a drop in hide costs.

But, except for worsteds, you can buy some clothes now at lower prices than in the past two years.

Rayon print dresses will be available this Spring for less than $12. Women's knitted suits (cotton-and-rayon) can be bought for less than $10. But be wary of some of the low-priced silk dresses now advertised. Many are skimpily made.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES. Several manufacturers have cut prices on household appliances for a limited period. In at least two cases the cuts are disguised as trade-in offers. The **Bendix** standard-model washing machine has been reduced $30 to $189.95. Stores advertise this as a trade-in offer of $30 on an old washer, but dealers say the trade-in isn't necessary. Production on this model is expected to halt soon.

Proctor is allowing $3 for an old toaster on a purchase of its $18.95 pop-up, and $2 on its **Champion** iron, listed at $12.95. Again the turn-in isn't mandatory.

The price of the standard-model **Easy Spindrier** has been reduced to $169.50. The company will concentrate on its new and costlier deluxe models. The **Easy** is a semi-automatic.

REFRIGERATOR ALLOWANCES. A nationwide closeout of the **Eureka Cordless Iron** will cut the list price of $19.95, but the closeout price has not yet been announced.

Trade-in allowances of up to $85 are offered on refrigerators. It might be wise to buy one before the warm-weather pickup in sales starts. It's good practice to shop around for the largest allowance, but don't be beguiled into buying a deluxe model because you're offered the top allowance on the most expensive purchases. Comparison will show that standard models usually are basically the same quality.

SAVE WITH NYLON. The best bargain is not always the item that costs the least, and the comparatively few women who have paid somewhat higher prices for clothing are repaid in time saved and quantity required.

An entire lingerie wardrobe need consist only of one nightgown, one girdle, one slip—if it's nylon, because laundering and drying is a matter of less than an hour, with no ironing required. The jersey-weave nylon looks better after laundering than before; the silk-effect weave appears to need ironing after washing but smooths out miraculously as soon as it is put on.

Now nylon sweaters are coming on the market at surprisingly reasonable prices. They come only in pastel shades but other colors are promised soon. So, with nylon stockings, underwear and sweaters, you can have a wardrobe that cuts the weekly washing and ironing stint to a quick rinsing.

Guarantee

GUARANTEED doesn't necessarily mean guaranteed when it appears in an advertisement, according to a warning by the Better Business Bureau of New York City.

"A 'guaranteed' sewing machine may have some parts guaranteed (against defects only) for five years, other parts for one year, still others not at all," says the Bureau. "Television sets usually have a 'one-year warranty,' but advertisements do not mention the exceptions."

The bulletin also points out that users of tires and batteries advertised as "fully guaranteed" must pay money, depending on length of use, to take advantage of the guarantee.

The Bureau recommends that advertisers observe Federal Trade Commission rulings requiring that advertised guarantees be accompanied by a clear statement of what is offered by way of security. The GUARDIAN recommends that purchasers ask questions before buying.